their occupants.

Spot cotton was 1/4c higher. LOCAL AND SUBURBAN. Persons in all parts of St. Louis noticed two distinct earthquakes yesterday noon which rocked buildings and frightened

The Government rested its case against Adolph Fein, former vice president of the Hebrew Branch of the Jefferson Club, charged with naturalization fraud. St. Louis University plays Illinois College at Jacksonville to-day.

Suggestions made to make natural ex hibit of coal vein at World's Fair grounds. The Missouri World's Fair Commission declared vacant the position of Superin-tendent of Mines and Metallurgy, held by Colonel H. H. Gregg.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Education recommended an appropria tion of \$30,000 for a normal school and planned other improvements.

The funeral of C. Bent Carr. a member of one of the oldest St. Louis families. will take place to-morrow morning. James Donnelly at the City Hospital

wanted to eat before going on the opersting table to have a dislocated shoulder Father Joseph Maszatas was evicted

from his parochial residence in East St. Louis and his goods niled in the street by a Constable as the result of a suit brought by the Bishop of Belleville. General U. S. Grant's only daughter, Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, and her daugh-

ter, Rosemary Sartoris, are in St. Louis to spend the winter. The Hoyt Metal Company received bids for the erection of the \$3,000,000 United Lead Company plant at Granite City. The Hoyt Company's capital was increased and

changes in officers announced. An interdenominational Bible class is being organized by Doctor Gregg at the Washington and Compton Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Mayor Wells was overcome with an attack of vertigo, but his condition is not

GENERAL DOMESTIC. One girl is killed and fif.y-four persons are injured by the collision of cable cars in a fog on the Twelfth street viaduct at

After a day of alarms, quiet is restored in the newly proclaimed Republic of Pan-The gunboat Bogota fires a few shells into the city of Panama and United States bluejackets are landed at Colon, but subsequently are withdrawn.

SPORTING.
High School football team still suffers from beating given it by Blees Military

Marine Intelligence

New York, Nov. 4.-Arrived: Friedrich der Grosse, from Bremen. nstown, Nov. 4.-Arrived: Teutonic from New York.

Bremen. Nov. 4.-Arrived: Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from New York. Plymouth. Nov. 4.-Arrived: Pretoria.

New York, Nov. 4.-Arrived: Menomine Nantucket Lightship, Nov. 4.—Passed: Majestic, Liverpool and Queenstown, for

New York, Nov. 4.-Salled: Noordam Rotterdam, via Boulogo Southampton. Nov. 4.-Arrived: New

Liverpool, Nov. 4.-Arrived: Cestrian, London, Nov. 4.-Arrived: Lancastrian.

from Liverpool, Boston. ton, Nov. 4.—Sailed: Kaiser Wilhelm II, from Bremen, New York, via

Cherbourg, Nov. 4.-Salled: Deutschland, from Hamburg and Southampton, New Liverpool, Nov. 4-Sailed: Belgenland,

Philadelphia. Naples, Nov. 3.—Salled: Vancouver (from Genoa), Boston, Liverpool, Nov. 4.—Sailed: Oceanic, New York via Queenstown.

New York, Nov. 4.—Arrived: Majestic Liverpool and Queenstown.

MURPHY MAY DEPOSE HILL

Tammany Leader Preparing to Grasp State Organization. REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
New York, Nov. 4.-With the Demo

cratic organization of the five boroughs of New York City under his control and Brie, Renssalear, Clinton, Albany and probably several other counties in the interior, Charles F. Murphy stands ready to grasp the domination of the Democratic ps ty in New York State.

L. victory has been halled with delight by the enemies of David B. Hill outside

the c'y, who are eager to rally to his

If he can succeed in carrying out his nominate his candidate for Governor. There have been reports that this nom-Grout. If Mr. Grout should be nominated the purse strings of the city would be given to the keeping of some min more nearly identified with Tammany than Mr. Grout has been, and the elevation of Mr. Grout to the Governor's chair, should be elected, would give to the Tammany leaders an ally in the executive mansion in Albany.

leaders an ally in the executive mansion in Albany.

He may deem it prudent, should he succeed in deposing Hill, to confer the title of State leader on some up-State Democrat, such as Judge D. Cady Herrick of Albany, Smith M. Weed of Plattsburg or Edward Murphy of Troy, whom Mr. Croker recognized as the "real leader" of the rural Democrats. But the man whom he selects for this post will be helpless without the votes of New York, and Mr. Murphy will therefore wield the power.

Mr. Murphy is not now discussing his plans for the future, but he is forming his combination and laying the groundwork for what is to come.

FARMER KILLED BY BULL.

All of His Ribs Broken and Body Severely Mutilated.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Dixon, Ill., Nov. 4.—David Morris, resid-ing nine miles north of this place, was killed by a bull this morning. Mr. Morris was leading the animal from

one pasture to another, when the bull sud-denly made a rush for him, knocking him down and stamping his life out. All of Morris's ribs were broken and his body horribly mutilated.

No Action on Sanitary Matter. No action was taken on the report to be made by the special committee to the Sanitary Commission yesterday. The Sanitary Commission yesterday. The meeting was called for 10 o'clock in the rooms of the Board of Public Improvements, but adjournment was taken until this morning. Waller Edwards has received a telegram from the Health Commissioner at Minneapolis, stating that an error was made in computing the cost per tost when the commission was in that city. The figures should be \$1.35 instead of \$1.14 for hauling, and \$5 cents instead of 25 cents for inchesication.

FARRIS DEPENDS **UPON IMPEACHMENT** OF JOHN A. LEE.

Continued From Page One

the original telegram as written in his office the early part of the year. "Is that your handwriting?" asked Jourian of Lee, tendering the message to him. Attorney General Crow Jeaned forward and inspected the paper. There was a

dead silence for several moments while Lee looked at the sheet. Then he said, in a low voice: "No, that is not my writ-Mr. Jourdan dropped the matter and

proceeded with other evidence. Briefly summed up, the burden of Lee's

testimony was a confession of matters relating to the Farris case that have al-ready been made public. He bore out in detail the charges made by Attorney General Crow in his opening address. He gave a full explanation of the Farris case and the baking-powder deal as he alleged the affair took place, and was then subjected to a strong cross-examination by LEE ADMITS THAT HIS

MEMORY FAILS HIM AT TIMES.

The latter attempted to make him con-tradict some of his previous evidence in the present case by tangling him up on certain points. In the same dejected voice in which he had given his previous testimony Lee adhered to the story for the most part, although he freely stated at times that he had been mistaken in evidence given before the other bodies. So far as gett'ng him to contradict him-

self on the statement he made in his direct examination, Mr. Jourdan succeeded in but one or two minor points on which Lee had seemed rather uncertain in his first answers. In two or three cases he stated that his memory was not distinct.

he was moderately sure Senator Matthews had been in Farris's room at the Laclede when the envelopes of money were made up. Lee, upon cross-examination, said he had seen Matthews at the time, but that he had met him in front of the Laclede Hotel.

KELLEY'S CHECKS TO LEE INTRODUCED IN EVIDENCE.

Checks in large numbers were presented to Lee for identification in the course of the afternoon. Interest was aroused to a high pitch for a moment when Lee stated that he had not received money from Kelley prior to 1901. As Attorney Jourdan reached for some checks immediately, it was apparent he had some evi-dence in this connection, but Lee qualifled his remark by stating that he had often cashed checks for Kelley.

Ten checks were introduced later in his cross-examination. The defense asked in case whether he recognized the check, the circumstances under which he received it and where he had cashed it. Many of these checks dealt with mat-ters already reported to the Cole County and St. Louis Grand Juries. In the aggregate, they represented sums close to They were dated from February 3, 1900, to December 2, 1902. The last check introduced was one for \$1,000, dated March 10, of this year. This was the check he turned over to Attorney General Crow.

Lee stood a continuous cross-examination on this point. He seemed a little untion on this point. He seemed a little uncertain of some minute details, but did not contradict his testimony on main points. He testified that the check had been in his brother's possession for several days before he gave it to the prosecuting officers, and declared that he had not written to Kelley concerning it.

He said that he did not remember writing a letter to Kelley in which references were made to the check that "Bob" had.

The closing remarks by Attorney Jourdan were connected with the details of Lee's recent appearance before the Cole County jury.

NO PROMISE MADE TO LEE

One point on which he questioned Lee closely was whether any promise had been made the former Lieutenant Governor that Make York.

1000. Nov. 4.—Arrived: Cestrian.

1001. Nov. 4.—Arrived: Cestrian.

1001. Nov. 4.—Arrived: Cestrian.

1001. Nov. 4.—Arrived: Lancastrian.

1001. Nov. 4.—Arrived: Lancastrian.

1001. Nov. 4.—Arrived: Lancastrian.

1001. Nov. 4.—Sailed: Ultonia.

the State's witness in important cases.

When asked to give the circumstances attending the cashing of each of the Kelley checks, Lee recounted the details. The later checks, he said, were cashed in St. Louis, while others were cashed throughout the State. He said that Kelley frequently gave him checks to cash while he was here, and that this explained Kelley's checks appearing with his indorsement as early as 1890, when he had asserted, none of Kelley's money had come into his personal possession.

of Kelley's money had come into his personal possession.

Most of the checks were cashed for Kelley while the latter was here, he asserted.
Jourdan demanded to know whether some
of the checks were not dated New York,
Lee said that they were, and said Kelley
had been in New York when he, Lee,
cashed them for Kelley. Mr. Jourdan
asked why Kelley would send checks to
this city to be cashed for himself, but did
not press the point and went on to an examination of the letters.

amination of the letters.
A NEW LEE LETTER 15 PRODUCED IN THE TRIAL.

One letter not heretofore adduced as evidence was given out by the defense,

one letter not heretorore adduced as evidence was given out by the defense, which reads, in part, as follows:

"Mr. D. J. Kelley, New York City, N. Y.: Dear Sir-I have your esteemed favor without date, as usual. I have instructed P. not to introduce the bill until requested to do so, as I had a conference with S. and we concluded that it would be better, possibly, to devote our attention to preventing the repeal of the present statute rather than the passage of a new law. I will await advice from S. before having the bill introduced, unless you think best to do so at once."

This letter is one of those Lee denies writing. It will likely be thrown out of the evidence, as it cannot be identified. Lee said he could not account for his signature to this letter.

The epistic continues by describing the efforts of the "good opposition," which are characterized as ridiculous, and states that the writer will send a typewritten copy of the bill introduced in the lower house. A postscript adds that the writer will send a typewritten will have a talk with Senator Walker, who is to be chairman of the new committee, and winds up "and he accepts. I told him that he would make good, strong friends."

The letter is signed John A. Lee and the postscript is signed simply Lee.

The "S." referred to in this letter is said to be a prominent politician who has been connected with the movement to keep the antialum law on the books.

LEE SAYS HE SUGGESTED STONE AS TRUST'S ATTORNEY.

In his early testimony Lee said that upon first communication with Kelley he had suggested the name of William Joel

upon first communication with Kelley he had suggested the name of William Joel Stone as a suitable lawyer to take up the food question.

Following out the line of argument about Lee's denials of there being any corruption in Farris's actions, Jourdan examined him concerning his address at Chillicothe, when he visited there on the occasion of Mrs. Dockery's funeral, and of his visit to Lebanon, when John W. Parris, father of Frank Farris, had entertained him.

On the redirect examination by Attorney General Crow, Lee stated that he had had no connection with alum deals until Farris came to the Senate. On this same redirect questioning he stated that he did not know where Kelley was at present, but said that Kelley had made trips at various times through Arkansas, Kansas and Texas.

Mr Jourdan asked Lee if he had not introduced Kelley to his (Lee's) banker, and when Lee responded in the affirmative Mr. Jourdan asked him why it had then been necessary for see to cash checks in St. Louis for Kei, y, Lee said that Kelley simply had made such requests of him.

He wound up his testimony of the afternoon by admitting that he had told one story to the Cole County Grand Jury on his first appearance, but had made a contradiction and confession ten days later.

LEE'S MEMORY NOT CLEAR

LEE'S MEMORY NOT CLEAR ON LACLEDE HOTEL INCIDENT.

Attorney Jourdan opened his cross-exing which Lee says occurred between Farris and himself in Farris's room at the Laclede Hotel, also concerning the details of their meeting at the Madison Hotel, in Jefferson City.

On the former point Lee stated at first that he believed Senator Charles Smith was in the room when Farris returned with envelopes of money. He was uncer-

tain as to the identity of another Senator he said was in the room, but thought it might have been Senator Costello.

Attorney Jourdan instantly demanded if in testimony elsewhere he had not said that Senator Matthews was present. Lee said he was uncertain of the identity of the third man and had always so stated. On his memory being aided by Jourdan he said he believed he recollected meeting Matthews just as he left the Laclede.

Mr. Jourdan then asked if Lee had not sworn to Matthews's presence in the room before the Cole County or St. Louis grand juries.

before the Cole County or St. Louis grain juries.

Lee replied that he had, but afterwards he had admitted Matthews was not in the room. He was prepared to say that Costello had received an envelope, he added.

Mr. Jourdan then commenced to draw out contradictions in Lee's testimony in revious statements. He admitted that he had denied the cashing of the check of March 19 before the Cole County Grand Jury. He also admitted that he had testified to the same Grand Jury that he Praw of no corruption in the Legislature. On further examination, he stated that he had shown only a bank book on the Central Trust Company of Jefferson City to the Cole County jury, and had not displayed his account in the American Exchange Bank.

HAVEMETER'S CHECK

HAVEMEVER'S CHECK WAS FOR "PERSONAL USE."

He was uncertain as to whether he had defended Farris's good character in a speech at Chillicothe, but he believed he speech at Chinicoine, but he believed he recalled his own speeches at Lebanon and Steelville, in which he said that the charges against Farris were absurd.

Lee testified that at the time he deposited the \$8,500 check from Kelley in the American Exchange Bank he also deposited a check for \$500 in his own name. He drew out \$7,000 the same day, and stated that he took it over to the Laclede Hotel at once.

ed that he took it ever to the Laclede Hotel at once.

The letter signed Havemeyer, which Leerald was from the president of the American Sugar Refining Company, was for Lee's personal use, he said.

It contained a check foff \$1,990 and was dated July 22, 1902. Immediately following the receipt of this Lee wired a message to Kelley, saying simply "Yes." LEE'S APPEARANCE VERY DEJECTED.

Lee was on the witness stand to-day for four and one-half hours, all told. The former Lieutenant Governor at peared much dejected when he walked in-to court this morning at 10:30. His eyes were downcast and he took the witness chair without recognizing any one in the

chair without recognizing any one in the room.

When he commenced his testimony his voice was so subdued and quavering that it could hardly be heard six fefet away. Upon repeated requests by Judge Graves and Attorney General Crow, he spoke slightly louder, but even twenty feet away it was difficult to hear him.

Attorney General Crow first questioned him about Senator Farris and the relations he had had with that Senator. Bit by bit Lee confirmed statements credited to him in Mr. Crow's opening address.

He stated that he first met Kelley in the fall of 1900; that he had heard of antialum legislation, considered it a good law and was asked to take a personal interest in the matter.

and was asked to take a personal interest in the matter.

He did so, he claimed, and spoke personally to members of the Senate and of the Committee on Criminal Jurisprudence about the matter.

It was in the early part of the session of 1901 that he called on Farris first about the matter, he stated.

"I first called on him in an office—No. 42, I believe," said Lee, "then Farris telephoned and told me if I was interested in the alum bill he could fix up matters with the Committee on Criminal Jurisprudence.

Then he came to my office and said that the Committee could fix it; that they could refuse to report the bill unless their services had some compensation. SAYS FARRIS DEMANDED \$1,000

FOR EACH COMMITTEEMAN.

FOR EACH COMMITTEEMAN.

"I told him I had no authority to take such action. Then he asked for my correspondent and told me to make him a proposition. One Senator—Dowell—he said, was not collaborating with them, but the others wanted \$1,000 apiece.

"I told him of D. J. Kelley," continued Lee, "and said that I would consider the matter. I telegraphed Kelley over the Western Union to call me up by long-distance 'phone. The following day he called me up. I told him of the matter and he said he would let me know in a day or two after he had held conferences with some concerns.

"He telegraphed the following day Proposition satisfactory—be sure to attend to H——' I received it in the evening and at once asked for Farris. I heard he was in Senator Morton's room, went there and handed him the dispatch.

"A little later he met me in the lobby of the Madison House. He said that the telegram was all right, but for me to tell my correspondent not to mention names, especially that of H—— in his messages.

All this was drawn out piecemeal by Mr. Crow, Lee speaking slowly and dispir-All this was drawn out piecemeal by Mr Crow, Lee speaking slowly and dispir

All this was drawn out piecemeal by Mr. Crow, Lee speaking slowly and dispiritedly.

Continuing, Lee said that Farris told him the members of the committee were not entirely satisfied; that they wanted to see something definite in a financial way. Whereupon, said Lee, he wrote to Kelley and received a check on the State National Bank of New York for \$8,590. He showed it to Farris, he said, then took it to President Walker Hill of the American Exchange Bank to see if it was good.

Then, he claimed, he cashed the check the same day. That was March 19, 1901. He got \$4,000 in currency, he said, took it to Farris's room at the Laclede Hotel, put the money on the table and got some large envelopes. He put the money into these for distribution to the Senators, he said, adding that Kelley had notified him the extra \$1,500 was for himself.

The nocu recess interrupted Attorney Seurdan's cross-examination. During Attorney General Crow's questioning objections were raised constantly by Mr. Jourdan on the ground that all testimony must relate to deals between Lee and Farris, and that matters about Kelley, other than in this connection, was, not material.

NOT AFFECTING FARRIS'S ACTS.

Senator Emmett A. Dowell was the first witness called at the morning session, and his appearance inaugurated a series of ob-jections to evidence on points not directly connected with Farris by Attorney Jour-

connected with Farris by Attorney Jourdan.

"The latter held that all testimony should deal only with Farris himself. Judge Graves sustained his objections and ordered the witness to deal only with Farris's conduct and not with that of other members of the Committee on Criminal Jurisprudence.

After some testimony as to the matters of record in the Senate journal, Senator Dowell was recalled by Jourdan and admitted that he had been mistaken in some statements about the manner of Farris's vote.

mitted that he had been mistaken in some statements about the manner of Farris's vote.

R. H. Bohle of the Western Union was questioned about manners of handling messages by his company.

Frank Wurz. night clerk at the Laclede, was then questioned about Senator Farris's presence at the hostelry from March is to 20, 1901. Attorney Jourdan objected to, numerous points, and Judge Graves, after overruling his objection to the introduction of the hotel register for that period, sustained his claim that the book should only be used to refresh Wurz's memory and not as a separate item of evidence. On cross-examination Wurz stated that the register showed H. C. Farrow had occupied the same room as Farris at that time.

Hugh J. Koenig, bookkeeper, and W. H. Hettel, paying teller of the American Exchange Bank, vere then called. The latter identified John A. Lee's signature on a check, said to be for \$7,000. Judge Graves sustained Jourdan's objection to having the amounts on either paper read.

The baking powder interests were then called. Patterson Bain and J. A. Reinhardt appearing first. Jourdan cross-examined both severely, securing the admission that they had come to Jefferson City in 1901 to try and have the anti-sium bill repealed, Jourdan emphasized the point that their mission, so far as its general object was concerned, was similar to that of D. J. Kelley, to-wit, to influence legislation.

desired.

He then told of meeting Kelley in the Senate chamber in 1901, told of his talk with him there and stated that he was it ter fintroduced to Kelley at the Planters Hotel in St. Louis. In Jefferson City he had known Kelley by the name of Smith.

J. A. Reinhardt stated that he saw Senator Orchard and Farris at the Laclede early in 1901. He had no talk of importance with them at that time, he said.

E. B. WATERWORTH. DETECTIVE TRACY TAKES CHECK TO FARRIS TRIAL.

Detective James Tracy of Chief Desmond's staff went to Jefferson City last night and will be a witness for the State

city, and resulted in the indictment of Daniel J. Kelley, the Baking Powder Trust's legislative agent, on a charge of bribery.

In a telegram to Circuit Attorney Folk Attorney General Crow asked that Detective Tracy be sent to Jefferson City to testify for the State. He also requested that Tracy should bring the requisition papers which the detective took with him to New York when he went to that city to bring Kelley back to St. Louis.

Detective Tracy said last night that the papers had been left with the Chief of Police of New York when it was found that Kelley had field to Canada.

GUNBOAT FIRES ON PANAMA; MARINES ARE LANDED; **NEW REPUBLIC COMPLETED**

Continued From Page One

enjoying all the privileges possible. In the excitement this afternoon th bluejackets from the Nashville placed bales of cotton to the tops of freight cars, forming excellent barricades. Many of the citizens were armed with

rifles and revolvers. Several Americans and other foreigners took refuge on board the German steame Markomannia. The opinion of everybody here is that the isthmian canal is now assured.

UNITED STATES FORCES WILL ACT WITH FIRMNESS.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Washington, Nov. 4.-News of the bom bardment of Panama by the gunboat Bogota and an appeal from the new Government of Panama for recognition aroused the administration here to the greatest activity to-day.

No action was taken on the request for recognition, for as yet the State Department is without official advices regarding the Constitution of the new Government. But if the revolutionists can establish a de facto Government, American Consuls will be instructed to transact business with it.

The Consul at Panama was instructed t protest against the hombardment, which, it appears, was in violation of all the rules of war. If the offense should be repeated the cruiser Boston, now on the way from San Juan del Eur, will take possession of the gunboat

planning for the largest naval demonstration since the war with Spain, and is determined to see that no interest of this Government is everlooked.

the treaty of 1846, the United States guarantee the rights of the sovereignty and property of Colombia on the Isthmus, But attention is now called to the fact that this treaty was made with New Granada, a nation of which Colombia formed prevent the United States from recognizing further subdivisions of the original territory of Granada.

This conclusion may have an important bearing on the future of the canal project as indicating that the United States are not absolutely bound to make a treaty with Colombia alone if it wishes to open a canal.

Senator Cullom, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, says he would be glad if the revolutionists should establish a government, in order that the United States might recognize it, negotiate a treaty and proceed with the construction of the canal. Doctor Thomas Herran, the Colombian

charge, as yet is without official advices the revolution. When I receive information from my

Government," he said, "I shall have some-thing to say. I do not believe the officials in Bogota have yet heard of the revolt, for as the Government officials on the isthmus were arrested without warning there is probably no person there to keep

MORGAN SAYS NICARAGUA CANAL SHOULD BE PUSHED.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Washington, Nov. 4.-Senator Morgan of Alabama, chairman of the Isthmian Caral Committee, in a statement to The Re rublic to-day, took the ground that this Government, under the circumstances, could not now build a Panama canal President's plain duty, in view of the sit-uation on the isthmus, is to turn to Nicaragua to avoid every possible appearance in the eyes of the world of encouraging

the present revolution. Mr. Morgan also in unmistakable terms expressed his unqualified disappointment that the President has not before this conformed to the law as laid down in the Spooner canal act.

BECKHAM'S MAJORITY 30,408.

Democratic Victory in Kentucky Most Sweeping in Fifteen Years. Louisville, Ky., Nov. 4.-Returns, which are complete save for a few scattered precincts in remote parts of the State, give Governor Beckham, Democrat, for Governor, a majority of 30,408 over Morris B. Belknap, his Republican opponent, in vesterday's balloting.

The missing precincts are in both Republican and Democratic strongholds, vet the assertion seems warranted that the Governor's final and official majority will not be less than 25,000.

This is the largest majority given to a Democratic gubernatorial candidate in fif-

Democratic gubernatorial calculated teen years.
Returns of the mountainous counties comprising the Eleventh District give Belknap a majority of 15,353, with two or three precincts yet to be heard from This indicates a falling off in the Republican vote, as this district usually returns about 20,000 majority for that party.
The Socialist and Socialist-Labor parties had full tickets in the field, but their vote was small.

had full tickets in the field, but their vote was small.

The Republicans are preparing charges of fraud alleged to have been perpetrated in Louisville, which they probably will present to the Grand Jury in a few days.

Tom Kiley, the Democratic election judge who was shot yesterday in a light with a Republican election Sheriff, was to-night pronounced out of danger.

ASKS FIRST HUSBAND'S NAME. Mrs. Schmidt Objects to Number

Two's Acquaintances. Because, it was alleged, be persisted in recognizing women that she did not like while they were driving. Mrs. Rebecca Schmidt yesterday filed a petition for di-vorce from her husband, John F. Schmidt, The proceedings were instituted in Clay-

The proceedings were instituted in Clayton.

The Schmidts were married in Davenport, Is., July 31, 1992, and separated less than three months later. In her petition the plaintiff stated that her husband would persist in recognizing these female acquaintances on the street, greatly to her mortification. She also alleged that he did not support her and was guilty of other indignities.

Mrs. Schmidt was married thirteen years ago to John Meyers of St. Louis. Her first husband died three years ago. She asked Judge McElhinney to restore her name to that of her first husband. She is now living in St. Louis County.

To Indorse Congressman Bartholdt. The political admirers of Richard Bartholdt will meet at Concordia Hall, Arsenal and Thirteenth street, to-night, to make public acknowledgment of their ap-

preciation of his public and private qualities. This expression will take the form of a set of resolutions, stating the reasons of his constituents' regard for Congressman Bartholdt. TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists retund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

NATIONAL FIGURE.

Regarded by Many Politicians as Likely Candidate for the Presidency.

GORMAN ALSO VERY STRONG.

Much Sentiment Among Party

Leaders for the Maryland Senator-Comment of Missouri Senators and Congressmen.

Washington, Nov. 4.-Democratic Senators and Representatives and prominent politicians in Washington are discussing the elections of Tuesday and speculating on their probable effect in determining the personnel of the next Democratic standard-bearer.

The sweeping victory in New York has occasioned much comment on the availability of George B. McClellan, and many believe that he looms up as a strong pos The fact that McClellan was born of

foreign soil while his parents were in Germany has given rise to the statement that he is not eligible to the presidency inder the Constitution. It has long since been settled in the Federal courts that a baby born abroad

of American parents, or on a merchant-man flying the American flag, or on a warship, is eligible to the presidency. Speaker Crisp of Georgia was born un ler similar circumstances and the question of eligibility was discussed pro and con at one time, the majority believing that there was too great doubt on the point of eligibility to warrant presentation of his

name as a candidate. The clause in the Constitution referring to the eligibility for the Presidency reads "No person, except a natural born cit-izen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of 35 years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.'

Many others looked upon the Maryland election as having an important bearing on the presidential contest of next year and all Senator Gorman's friends now say that it puts him prominently to the from among the candidates for the Democratic nomination. Senator Morgan of Alabama predicted to-night that the ticket would be Gorman and McClellan, with the race issue a prominent factor in the campaign. Senator Gorman's friends say that he staked his claims for the Democratic nom ination on the result in Maryland this year, which he considered as very important as bearing upon the selection of the Democratic candidate. If he had lost in his own State, it is said that he might have withdrawn from the contest. Since he won, both Democratic and Republicans alike consider that it puts him fairly in the field as the leading candidate at this

"I regard the result of yesterday's election in Maryland as a protest against any further radical action intended to disturb the business interests of the country." This was Senator Gorman's brief comnent to-day to The Republic on the Democratic victory in his State, in which he

played such a conspicuous part. Laurel, Md. He modestly accepted the many congratulations of his friends, but expressed no surprise because the Democratic party had been successful. He said he was naturally gratified at the outcome, for the fight had been sharp and in some ested in the success of his party, but he had a fatherly interest in the election in Howard County, where his son and name-sake was elected to the State Senate.

JOHN T. MORGAN. Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama takes the ground that the result of yesterday's elections forecasts the nomina-tion of Gorman and McClellan as the Democratic presidential ticket next year. "The result in Maryland," said Senator Morgan, "is a great satisfaction to Senator Gorman's friends, and it does not seem probable now that he can be beaten for the nomination. Mr. McClellan's great victory in New York makes him a national character in the Democratic party a With a good clean administration of the city's affairs, which I have every reason to believe he will give, he will be a strong man for Mr. Gorman's running mate. Senator Gorman now has the South almost solidly with him, and the indorse ment which he received in his own State on the race issue, a question close to the hearts of all Southern people, puts him far in the lead for the head of the Democratic ticket."

Senator Stone said that the results of the elections could not fail to be gratify-ing to the Democrats of the country. "They prove," he said, "that the party is gaining in the Eastern States, and indicate that New York will be safely Dem ocratic in 1904."

The Senator did not think they indicate any special decision in regard to the pres-idential candidates of the two parties, but it may be added that Senator Stone has not been convinced heretofore of the certainty of President Roosevelt's nomination, and the result in New York does not remove that doubt. \
JAMES T. LLOYD.

Representative Lloyd of Missouri said that the elections did not surprise him, as the results were about what was expected. The Democratic party, he said, has made an excellent showing, and there is nothing but good cheer and encourage ment for the party to be gathered from CHAMP CLARK.

Representative Champ Clark said the elections Tuesday showed the Democratic party in the East to be vigorous and vicorious. "New York," he added, "is safe ly Democratic for next year, and the result shows popular dissatisfaction with the Republicans in all the doubtful States. The principal interest was in New York and Maryland, and the results are all that the most ardent Democrat could desire.'
W. D. VANDIVER.

Representative Vandiver expressed great atisfaction with the results, and saw in them only good omens for the success of he Democratic ticket in 1904.

"There is great dissatisfaction with the Republican administration in the East," he added. "That fact is shown beyond the shadow of a doubt. The Republicans have many embarrassing questions to meet in the next Congress, and there is every reason to believe the Democratic party will gain in strength in all the doubtful F. M. COCKRELL

Senator Cockrell did not care to say more than that the returns are very sat-

Scruggs Vanderroort & Barney

Imported Electric Lamps.

Quaint designs in Electric Lamps from Berlin-no two alike-with beautiful colorings in art glass for shades; finishes of bronze, burnished brass, copper and old green bronze.

Complete with all fittings - with bulb, wire and socket attachments-ready for use; prices ranging, according to artistic beauty and rare workmanship, from \$15.00 to \$100.00 each.

Third Floor.

"The Hess & Culbertson Standard of Quality,"



SOLID SILVERWARE FOR WEDDING PRESENTS & & &

A stroll through our store will help you settle the puzzling question-what to select for a wedding gift. Our displays are a constantly changing exposi-tion of new designs. The showing of solid silverware is unusually complete.

HESS & CULBERTSON,

crats, and that the results were all that BALTIMORE NEWS.

Baltimore Evening News says: "The friends of Senator Gorman conider the Democratic victories in New York City and in Maryland as putting him to the front as the most prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination for President next year. The selection of the New York ticket, they say, was made on the advice of Mr. Gorman, and he is credited with being the only man with the influence to get Comptroller Grout into line. The fact that the ticket won by a handsome majority will, it is thought by local politicians, make Mr. Gorman the real choice of Tammany Hall for the presidency." York City and in Maryland as putting D. A. DeARMOND.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL Butler, Mo., Nov. 4.-Commenting of Tuesday's election, D. A. DeArmond says "The most significant contest of yesterday appears to have been in New York City.

appears to have been in New York City. The result there is full of encouragement for Democrats.

"Those who know Colonel McClellan will expect his administration to further increase Democratic prospects for success next year in the national race.

"McClellan is a first-class man in every way, and Democrats have good reasons for rejoicing over the victory of the ticket headed by him, viewing the whole field in the light of the returns given in the morning papers. Democrats should find much to encourage, and Republicans much to awaken anxiety."

EARTHQUAKE IN 8 STATES;

Continued From Page One. Senator Gorman came to Washington for move in constantly widening circles from ened to the effect produced if one throws a stone into the middle of a quiet pond.

It will readily be seen that the force of

the earthquake waves will depend solely

ST. LOUIS FEELS SHOCKS.

on the force of the disturbance caused in the center." Father Coronas does not believe that the eruptions on the sun, known as sun spots, have any effect in the shape of earthquakes, electrical disturbances or atearthquakes, electrical disturbances of at-mospheric conditions on the earth. He says that this subject was a matter of careful inquiry while he was in the Pailippines. He declares that as the re-sult of investigations extending over a period of thirty-five years no connection was found to exist between the appear-ance of sun spots and seismic disturb-

"In many cases the appearance of these "In many cases the appearance of these two phenomena was identical, but when the results of the investigations covering the entire period were considered it was found that it was purely coincidental," he MADE PERSONS DIZZY. Office buildings which shelter populations equal to small towns afforded many evi-

dences of the seismic disturbance. Hundreds of occupants of these tall structures were affected by the vibrations, many of them rushing from their rooms to inquire of the elevator men the cause of the com-

them rushing from their rooms to inquire of the elevator men the cause of the commotion.

The clock in the auditing department of the Wabash Railway in the Lincoln Trust building stopped at 12:14 and throughout the entire structure men and women complained of dizziners and other ill effects of the then unexplained phenomenon.

A young lady employed in the telephone department of the Missouri Pacific Railway in the new offices of that company was rendered so ill that she had to be taken home in a carriage.

Telegraph operators working at a score or more of instruments in the same building at once noticed the vibrations both at 12:14 and an hour later.

Occupants of the Fullerton building were made cognizant of the disturbance to such an extent that many of them hurried to the doors on the top floors, believing that some serious accident had happened to the elevators. Others described the sensation as similar to the fall of a heavy safe and believed that some such accident had occurred on one of the floors.

Men running the elevators stopped their cars, thinking that the machinery was out of gear or that an accident had occurred to one of the other elevators.

In the Mobile and Ohlo Railway offices in the Fullerton many of the clerks and officials felt the swaying of their desks and chairs. They say the vibration was accompanied by a queer grinding sound as though the windows or floor supports were being wrenched.

Occupants of the sixteenth floor of the Chemical building say that the swaying of the entire building was plainly noticeable. Men were tipped back unexpectedly in their office chairs and a feeling of sickness followed which lasted for some time after the shock.

SHOCKS CAUSE EXCITEMENT

SHOCKS CAUSE EXCITEMENT ON THE EAST SIDE.

Two earthquake shocks were distinctly felt in Eart St. Louis and Belleville yesterday. The shocks at East St. Louis were felt at 12:18 and 1 is and at Belleville a few seconds later in each instance.

Considerable excitement was caused by the earthquakes in the business section of East St. Louis. In the Richardson building the occupants thought that a big explosion had occurred in one of the factories. Doctor Charles F. Wilhelmj of No. 405A

residence portions of the city the shocks were not felt so much.

ALTON FELT SHOCK THAT LASTED FIVE SECONDS.

A slight earthquake shock was felt at Alton about twenty minutes after noon to day. From the most reliable information the shock lasted from three to five sec-ords. The direction could not be deter-mined. No damage was reported.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN EIGHT STATES.

SHOCKS LONG CONTINUED. REPUBLIC SPECIALA
Caruthersville, Mo., Nov. 4.—Earthquake shocks have been felt here since 5 o'clock At first the vibration of the earth was

hardly perceptible, but between 12 and 1

o'clock to-day two shocks came that made houses rock frightfully. Many fled from nouses rock frightfully, alarly fied from their doors, but no damage was done and to-night all is quiet.

Preceding the shocks to-day there was a heavy sound in the northeast, which seemed to puss off to the southwest, fol-lowing the course of the great shakes of 1811 and 1812.

CHURCH CRACKED.

CHURCH CRACKED. REPUBLIC SPECIAL

New Madrid, Mo., Nov. 4.—Two severe earthquake shocks were felt here at 12:10 and 1:30 p. m., which caused the cracking of the new brick Methodist church to some extent. No great damage was done. People are badly frightened, some fearing a repetition of the shocks of this afternoon. They are reported to have been severe in the lower end of the county.

AT CAPE GIRARDEAU. REPUBLIC SPECIAL

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Cape Girardeau, Mo., Nov. 4.—A severe carthquake shock was felt here at 12:25 p. m. and lasted about one minute. At 1:23 there was a shock of shorter duration. Both shocks came from the east. No property damage has been reported.

ALARM AT POPLAR BLUFF.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Poplar Bluft, Mo., Nov. 4.—Two distinct earthquake shocks were felt here to-day, one at 12:15, the other at about 1:15, the last one being the most severe. Windows, doors and dishes ratified and many of the citizens ran from their houses in alarm citizens ran from their houses in alarm and were badly frightened.

SHOCKS AT JACKSON, REPUBLIC SPECIAL Jackson, Mo., Nov. 4 - A very pronounced earthquake shock was felt at 12:20 p. m. to-day, followed by another of over a minute's duration at 1:15 p. m. CHIMNEYS DAMAGED,

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Malden, Mo., Nov. 4.-A distinct earthquake shock was felt here at noon to-day, a second and harder shock occurring exactly one hour later. The vibrations ap-peared to be from the southwest and were of sufficient force to damage brick chim-neys.

Through the Blood. Botanic Blood Baim kills the uric acid poison in the blood, which causes rheumatism, and in its place gives pure red, nourishing blood, sending a rich, tingling flood of warm blood direct to the paralyzed nerves, bones and joints. direct to the paralyzed nerves, bones and joints, giving warmth and strength just where it is needed and in this way making a perfect cure. B. H. H. has cured hundreds of cases where the sufferer has been doubled up for years or where the joints had been swoll as long they were almost brittle and perfectly rigid and stiff, yet B. B. B. unlimbered the joints, ciralgatened out the bent back and made a perfect, lasting cure after all other remedies had failed.

Leading Symptoms.

Bone pains, sciatica or shooting pains up and down the leg; aching back or shoulder blades, swollen joints or swollen muscles, difficulty in moving around, so you have to use crutches; blood thin or skin paie; skin liches and burns; shifting pains, bad breath, etc. Hotanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) will remove every symptom, give quick relief from the first dose and permanently cure in a few weeks time. Wenk, Innetive Kidneys.

One of the causes of Rheumatism is due to inactive kidneys and bladder. Pains in the loins and a feeling of a dull, heavy weight in the lower part of the Bowels, urinous taste in the lower part of the Bowels, urinous taste in the mouth or disagreable door of the urine are some of the leading symotoms. For this trouble there is no letter medicine than R. B. B.; it stimulates all the nerves of the Kidneys into action; opens un every channel that was closed, and the result will be a healthy, natural flow of urine, and the passing off of the ure acted and all other diseased matter, and a lasting cure made. B. B. B. makes the kidneys and bladder strong and healthy. OUR GUARANTEE.

Take a large bottle of Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) as directed on label, and when the right quantity is taken a cure is certain, sure and lasting. If not cured your money will promptly be refunded without argument.

Doctor Charles F. Wilhelmj of No. 405A Collinsville avenue was making an X-ray photograph of a patient when the first shock came. It was so severe that Doctor Wilhelmj's X-ray machine was put out of service for half a minute.

Doctor Wilhelmj said that the first shock seemed to move from east to west and the second from north to south.

John W. Gay, manager of the Bell Telephone office of East St. Louis, felt both shocks distinctly. He also noticed that the earthquakes affected the switchboard for several seconds.

At Belleville the business men particularly noticed the earthquakes. Out in the Pleasant and safe to take. Thoroughly tested for 30 years. Composed of Pure Botanic Ingredients. Strengthens Weak Kidneys and Weak Stomachs, cures Dyspepaia. Sold by all Drusk sists, 31 per Large Bottle, with complete directions for home cure. Sumple Sent Free by writing Blood Raim Co., Atlanta, Ga. Describe your trouble and special free medical advice, to suit your ease, also gent in scaled letter.